wats might be commanded to transact their business as they did before June 16. The Court reblied that such a wording would raise a troublesome justion of fact: How did the companies then transport freight? Mr. Russell said he would be sontent if the writ should follow the language of section 36 of the Revised Statates, or if the respondents should be commanded to transport freight on the same day that it was received. Here, said the Justice, would arise another difficulty. Freight was of various kinds, some perishable; some not so. Could the Court prescribe for every same? The Attorney-General replied that the companies would know how to obey the writ; they would have no greater difficulty in performing their flutes now than on June 16. Besides, if the remedy existed, any objection to its form did not defeat the application. As to the remedy which the respondents said the people had, the right of action for damages, he argued that it would be difficult for every merchant to send every bill of goods to the wharves to have it refused, so as to lay a basis for his suit. The statement that the people had no interest he answered by saying that above and beyond all htigation was the principle that it is to the good of the Republic that there shall be an end to liugation. Here hundreds of cases could be merged in one.

After Attorney-General Russell had resumed his

After Attorney-General Russell had resumed his cat, Justice riaight said he should have to hear from the gentieman on the point made by opposing counsel, that the writ of manby opposing counsel, that the wist of mandanus did not he, because a question of fact was involved in the allegation that the respondents had unreasonably refused to receive and deliver freignt, Mr. Russell said that the provision in the Code on that point was simply a declaration of the previous law, which had been solidined and announced by the Court of Appeals. That was that, if upon the facts being presented to the Court, a crear legal right appeared, there was no discretion in the Court, and a writ of mandanus must issue.

MR. CONKLING'S REPLY.

Mr. Conkling after the recess began his reply to the Attorney-General. He felt sure, he said, that his eloquent and learned friend intended nothing in this case except what he always intended in every case: namely, to do his duty as he understood it He begged the Attorney-General not to receive this as praise from him, but rather as a rebuke for complaints in his opening remarks about the conduct of the counsel for the companies. The Attorney-General had no reason to complain of the course General had no reason to companior the course taken by the defendants' counsel in this proceeding. That course alone had made that discussion possible which the Attorney General had so much desired, and which in rather warlike terms had been described as "a grapple for the mastery, hilt to hilt." The counsel for companies might have come forward with a denial of the aggressive and groundless elements in the morning papers and this would ward with a denial of the aggressive and groundless allegations in the morning papers, and this would have made an end of the whole-proceeding, for the statute distinctly provided that a peremptory mandamus could only issue when the only question involved was one of law. The Attorney-General, in one of the numerous interviews with which he had favored the newspapers and their countiess readers, had said he wanted to have the questions in this case fully discussed; and he could not, therefore, complain of the course of his opponents, who alone had taken the course which gave any opportunity for discussion. The Court indeed might complain because the companie had not denied the allegations of the relators, and thus subjected it to labor of listening to long and wearisome arguments in such hot weather; but the Attorney-General had no sion of the questions involved in the case,

A discussion of the questions involved in the case, however, would be wholesome, and the decision would be wholesome. It would attract the attention of the public, of men who are given to weeping ostentationally over the sins of others, and then wiping their eyes in the newspapers, and of men who brag in the newspapers of the money which they have given to get up strikes and to excite extraordinary litigation. It would have been easy to deny the loose-twisted and rambling allegations in the papers in the case. For instance, the relators had alleged that the defendants had suspended the exercise of their franchises. Did any man believe this was true? Again, it had been alteged that the companies had refused to furnish adequate accommodations for transportation. Was there any presence that the companies did not have enough cars, or that trains did not depart and arrive on time? There were also allegations that the companies olsewhere in namciess piaces were in default, and that they were unwilling to employ sufficient laborers to handle the freight offered them. Such instances were amply sufficient to show that the laborers to handle the freight offered them. Such instances were amply sufficient to show that the companies could have denied, and denied with success, every material allegation on which the application for a mandamus rested. It had been understood that the Attorney-General wanted a discussion; and notice a week ago had been given to him of the motion to quash the proceeding of which he now complained. There had been no surprise, no unfairness in any way.

THE REAL TOPICS DISCUSSED. So much for the matters preliminary to the real topics of discussion in the case. The first thing to be done in order to get clear ground upon which to stand, was to find out who was the party applying for the writ. This would not advance the argufor the writ. This would not advance the argument; it would in fact complete it. The complainant was the people of the State. The writ in England issued in the name of the Crown. In either case the name was one of sovereignty,—one which signified the entirety of people. The name in the record therefore did not signify many merchants or many people at large, but the whole people. Three tailors in Toeley-st. had proclaimed, indeed some of them had sworn, that they were the people of Engand; but this did not such them so. No more would the affilial rits of not make them so. No more would the affidavits of a few men who swore that they dealt in beans and patent-medicines convert those men into the people of the State of New-York. One of them had deposed, a little like one of the Louis's, who said he was the State. The Code had provided two cases in which the Attorney-General might apply for a writ of mandamus; one where the people were a party, the other where they were interested in the proceedings.

which the Attorney-General might apply for a writ of mandamus; one where the people were a party, the other where they were interested in the proceedings.

The wit of man could not suggest any other case. The Code also provided that where a writ was applied for in the interest of particular persons, the parties in interest must appear upon the record and shall be called relators. Whatever the comman law might have been, the matter was now regulated by statute. The statute had retained the word relators because it had become a term of art, and its meaning had been fixed by a thousand decisions. But even in the cases referred to, the Code did not authorize a writ of mandamus where the State is the party of record, or the party in interest, except in proceedings already begun; and at gave not the slightest authority for the issue of a writ in a proceeding begun by a motion which begins and ends in itself. The Attorney-General, Mr. Conkling continued, had dwelt upon the doctrine of emment domain and the delegation to railway companies of some of the powers of the State. Mr. Conkling said he must express his obligations to his opponent for so doing, since it would enable him to present the distinction between the grantee of a franchise and a common carrier—a distinction which existed even when the two characters were united in the same person. Take, for instance, the case of one of the Pacific railways. The United States had granted for nothing a right of way across the limitiess empires of their public domains, upon the sole condition that the railway company should build and maintain a way and maintain the way, if you please, "by a continuous and continuing act." That was putting the case as strongly as the Atcorney-General cound possibly wish. Now what followed if the grantees permitted the way to fall into disuse for their franchises or by company and build and maintain a way and maintain the way, if you please, "by a continuous and continuing act." That was putting the case as strongly as the Atcorney-General c

USING HIMSELF IN AN ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Conkling gave an illustration: He was an officer of the Court, and as such amenable to it for the proper performance of his official duties. If he failed in this regard he could be disciplined. But suppose the Attorney-General wanted to take a vacation (and he wished he had done so several reeks ago), and wanted him (Mr. Conkling) to build his fence or argue a case for him. Mr. Conkling did not build the fence or argue the case, and the Attorney-General was thereby put to much trouble and expense. Could the Attorney-General, because he thought that Mr. Conkling had broken his contract with him gat a wait of tract with him, get a writ of mandamus to compel the prompt performance of it? Of course the idea was absurd.

was absurd.

So in the case of railway companies. If they neglected their duties as grantees of franchises they could be compelled to perform them, but if they neglected their duties as common carriers, which duties aways and exclusively arose out of contract, a mandamus would not issue to compel them to do their general duties as carriers. In the first case the people had an interest in the performance of the duties; in the second it had no interest. It was utterly absurd to attempt to regulate generally, by mandamus or otherwise, the acts of railway companies in their character of carriers; the attempt, for instance, to decide which of two or more shipments they should carry first; whether cucumbers and pineapples first, and pig iron last; or vice versa.

Mr. Conkling here related, much to the delight of

a list of duties for a stupid servant. The Dean soon after real into a ditch and asked the servant to help him out. The servant pulled out of his pooket the Dean's mandamus, and after reading it through declared that he could find nothing in it about helping him out of a ditch. The dimenly of compelling common carriers by mandamus to do their duties generally was not at all helped by the fact that they were constituted carriers by statute, and by common law from their assauring voinntarily to act as such. In regard to the argument that if the companies were not compelled in this proceeding to carry the freight of the relators, they would refuse to carry freight at all, Mr. Conkling said there were many tempting answers; but that if the counsel really thought that the companies would put themselves in the condition of the man who sawed on the limb on which he was sitting between him and the tree, he would remind the counsei that the statute provided ample means to compel them to stop sawing; or if the sawing had already been done, then to splinter the limb.

Mr. Conkling spoke further upon the distinctions between the duties and obligations of railroad companies as touching the building and maintenance of the road and the duties and obligations of common carriers over the road, whether they are the same individuals or not; and between the duties of a common carrier for hire and the holder of a franchise. If a railroad company refused to build, maintain or operate a road, it was an injury, he said, to the public in general, and recress could be obtained by mandamus; but the duty of the railroad as a common carrier was to be enforced by any person injured and by an action for damages. It was somewhat remarkable that in the reported cases, in dealing with the public or quasi-public rights, in any case except that in Connecticut, in which the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company had been compelled to operate their line down to the steambout wharf, a relator had been necessary. So, too, in the Chicago case reterre

edings.
Speaking of the enormous injuries which would Speaking of the enormous injuries which would result unless the extraordinary relief asked were granted, he continued: "How has the world got on up to the present time, and where was my learned friend with his new gospel when the foundations of the world were laid? For centuries we lave got along with the old remedies, which, if they are now permitted to stand, up rises my learned friend and says I ruth and Justice lie bleeding in the street; and he will be compelled to invent a new writ and defend it on the ground of the Declaration of Independence and Epiuribus unum!"

POINTS ABOUT THE WRIT.

POINTS ABOUT THE WRIT. There had been talk, the speaker said, of the flexibility of the writ of mandamus. It was the flexibility of the trip-hammer or the steel trap. In its simplicity and its keen edge lay its essence. its simplicity and its keen edge lay its essence. In former times when the King or Queen in propria persona sat in the Court of King's Bench, dispensing a somewhat rude justice, the writ of mandamus was a sort of judicial insulgence, a maniestation of the judicial discretion; but the tendency now was to limit and circumscribe it. He denied that there had been any showing of interest by the people in the allegations. They had not shipped any freight. How, then, could there be any offence against the State or the people of the State! The claim that trade would be diverted by people being compelled to go elsewhere, Mr. Conkling characterized as a "flocenlent, nebulous, gelatinous averment." He maintained that in no court, by no action public or private, and by no known iproceedings in the law, could the affiants maintain smits for violations by the respondents of their duties as common carriers by section 36 of the Railroad law alone. This section did not require the companies to have freight handlers any more than it did nurses and doctors for sick people who travel. The statute would be satisfied if the company placed its cars upon the sidings or main tracks where they could easily be loaded by the shippers. If the affiants were to go into court in actions for damages the statute would not figure at all; they would stand upon the law—the common law. And what was true of taking out and delivering freight was equally*true of loading it.

Mr. Conkling asserted further that as common carriers the railroad companies' contracts of insurance did not embrace the element of time, and In former times when the King or Queen in proprie

Mr. Conking asserted further that as common carriers the railroad companies contracts of insurance did not embrace the element of time, and urged that by statute the power to regulate and fix the time and manner in which freight should be transported was reposed in and left to the discretion of the companies.

The gravamen of the motion, he contended, was that the Court should say whom the railroad comtent of the companies.

The gravamen of the motion, he contended, was that the Court should say whom the railroad companies should employ, and what they should pay them But the Court could not try the question whether \$109,500 should be added to the expenses of each of the companies. Other employes would demand more wages, the strikers themselves might increase their demand, and if the writ were to issue, the companies all over the State would be subjected absolutely to the behest of their employes. Apply the doctrine and not one chartered common carrier the doctrine and not one chartered common carrier could carry on business except by sufferance, and there would be nowhere any computation upon which to base an estimate of the justice and fair-ness of wages.

MR. CONKLING'S CONCLUSION. In conclusion Mr. Conkling said:

May it please Your Honor: I have devoted more time to this argument, and taxed the patience of Your Honor more than I intended, and more than I believe to be at all necessary. Something has been said by the Attorney-General, prefaced by apology, as to the public and intrinsic effect of this proceeding. I, for one, shall make no apology in any presence for the doctrines witch I have maintained on this occasion. If there be apology, as to the public and intrinsic effect of this proceeding. I, for one, shall make no apology in any presence for the doctrines which have maintained on this occasion. If there be in this world a partnership between men which is natural, wise and useful, it is the partnership between capital and labor—between the man who is willing to pay for it. If in the partnership work and its willing to pay for it. If in the partnership any advantage is to be gained by the one or the other, all my life and all my reclings compel me to be wholly on the side of the man who labors. I want him, and within any sphere of mine I mean him, to receive always a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. But, let me say to Your Honor, attempts like this, engendering feeling, could they succeed—being, as they would, a signal and invitation for commetton, agitation, bad blood and collision everywhere—meaning ogood to the honest toiler with his hainds. They may promote the schemes of some man who he capries forward this or another proceeding; but they mean no good for any honest man who labors—they mean harm and loss and lasting iging. It is important and desirable that freight should be carried, and should be promptly carried. It is vastly more important that the law should be maintained; vastly more important that the law should be maintained; vastly more important that the well-awastly more important that the mainters of the law should not be entagged or clamored out of its province—vastly more important that the ministers of the law should not be entagged or clamored out of its province—vastly more important that the mainters of the law should not be entagged or clamored out of its province—vastly more important that the ministers of the law should not be entagged or clamored out of its province—vastly more important that the ministers of the development of the first instance—will not be gradge the time which we might have saved by traversing this petition in the first instance—will not be begune the world of the proceeding in t

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE WEST.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., July 19 .- The second annual tournament of the Western Rifle Association began to-day and will be continued to-morrow. The first match was open to any team of six men attached to any company of the National Guards or Regular Army, listance 200 yards standing, and 500 and 600 yards lying down; seven shots a man at each distance; prize lying down; seven shots a man at each distance; prize the champion military badge of the Western Rifle As sociation. Company C, 7th Infantry, won by a score of 346; Company H, second. The long range team, shooting for teams of six men each, came next; distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each distance; prize the gold medal given by The American Field and known as the champion long range badge of the Western Rifle Association. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis clubs entered. The wind was bad for shooting. The Minneapolis and Milwaukee teams secored 384 at 800 yards and the Chicago team 354. At 900 yards the Minneapolis team made 308, Milwaukee, 354, and Chicago, 346.

The scores of the teams at 1,000 yards were as follows Milwaukee, 365, Minneapolis, 344, and Chicago, 337.

VIRGINIA BONDS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19 .- The hindrance to the funding of the State debt under the provisions of the Riddleberger bill, traceable to the non-action of the Stock Exchange of New-York upon the matter of re ceiving the work of the Kendail Bank Note Company, appears to be now removed. It is understood here that the sub-committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the sub-committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have unanimously agreed upon a faverable report to the Board of Governors of the Exchange recommending that the Kendail bonds be accepted. Kendail also has agreed not to charge for the work unless it be accepted by the Stock Exchanges. The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners meet to-morrow, and it is said will accept the work upon the grounds named. The funding will then commence at once.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK IN CAMP. DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT FROM NEW-YORK-THE SAIL UP THE HUDSON-RETURN OF THE ELEVENTH.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PE-KSKILL, July 19.—The 11th Regiment has to-day been succeeded by the 8th, and with the coming of the latter the glory of Orderly Parker has departed forever, Parker is one of the institutions of the State Camp. detailed from the 71st Regiment personal service of Assistant spector-General Rodenbough. Up to time he has been conspicuous not only for his soldierly bearing and the military air and precision of a veteran, but from the fact that his remarkably fine figure has been used to display the new State uniform. Until to-day he has had the proud satisfaction of being the only person here who were it. When the 8th, neat and substantial looking, wearing the not unattractive and altogether serviceable new uniform-the first regiment to adopt itmarched up the hill, Parker's previous preeminence was annihilated. Aside from this event the surpassing importance of which did not escape the attention and comment of all habitues of the camp, there was nothing to mar the interchange of courtesies between the arriving and departing fegiments.

When the 8th left its armory, at Ninth-ave, and Twenty-seventh-st., this morning, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling, the line of march was taken along Twenty-eighth-st. to Fifthave., down the avenue to Twenty-firstst., and thence to the steamer Long Branch, when Commodore Gwyer and Captain Francisco were awaiting their arrival. The embarkation was delayed by the parade on Fifth-ave, so that the beat was thirty-six minutes late in starting, the leaving time fixed by orders from the Adjutant-General being 11 o'clock sharp. So far the 11th Regiment is the only one that has obeyed this order with the rigid exactness that shows proper military discipline.

The 8th turned out 362 officers and men, including the band. The field and staff officers are as follows:

Colonel, George D. Scott (who will join his regiment later in the week); lieutenant-colonel, F. A. Schilling, commanding; adjutant, J. O. Johnston; quartermaster, G. L. Wentworth; commissary, Phil Milligan ; chaplain, Wesley R. Davis; surgeon Charles E. Bruce; assistant-surgeon, Samuel Hemmingway; inspector of rifle practice, Captain Edward Barker. The position of major is vacant. The companies are officered as follows: B-First lieutenant, William J. Reid; second lieutenant, Theo dore Roosevelt. C-Captain, George T. Fielding. D-Captain, George Gustow; first heutenant, Louis Cormier; second lieutenant, S. Steinegar. E-Captain J. J. Hargan; first lieutenant, Louis Cassidy. F-First lieutenant, G. T. Lorigan; second lieutenant, Philip Moneyhan. G-Captain, William Kelly. H-Captain, J. H. Balston; second lieutenant, H. K. Beaty. I—Captain A. C. Baxter. All told, the eight companies lack two captains, four first lieutenants and four second lieutenants. As there is no com-pany A or company K in the regular regimental orpany A or company K in the regular regimental organization, the two separate companies from Mt. Vernon (the 11th) and Auburn (the 2d), respectively, take these company designations ouring the encampment. J. M. Jarvis is capian or the Mt. Vernon company (A), and the neutenants are A. L. Embury and C. E. Denike. This company, with thirty-five men and three officers, was taken on board the Long Branch at Yonkers. The Auburn company, under command of Captain W. M. Kerby, sixty-one strong, reached camp early this evening, by train. Captain George T. Fielding was officer of the day, and First Lieutenant S. Steinegar officer of the guard, with a detail of thirty-six men and an orderly.

In marching to the boat the entire force was considerably exhausted by

Lieutenant S. Steinegar officer of the guard, with a detail of thrity-six men and an ordeily.

In marching to the boat the entire force was considerably exhausted by the heat, those most seriously affected being Private James Campbell, Company E; Private James Campbell, Company E; Private J. J. Stretch, Company D. There were eight cases, all told, from the heat and other causes, wich received treatment on the boat. The trip up the river was uneventful save for the presence of a number of ladies, the most of them wives of offices, who bravely accompanied their husbands, regardiess of the possible horrors of the campaign. In the case of one of the staff officers, who was married ast week, the occasion was unlized as a decadedly unconventional example of "Their Wedding Journey." A number of the men and supplied themselves with the horns, which they fired off at intervals, regardiess of consequences and in a manner suggestive of the free and easy methods of a staten Island "target shoot." At Youkers Company A was drawn up in line on the does and received a noisy welcome. As the tide was favorable the boat made excellent time, reaching key Hook dock at 2 o'clock.

Early as it was, however, the always alort and prompt 11th was ready for them, the regimental baggage of the latter reaching the dock at the moment when the Long Branen was making tast, Generals Wiley and Hoysradt and Post-curreon Bryant on horseback received Lieutenant-Colonel Senting on the dock. When the Sta reached the

ment when the Long Branen was making tast. Generals Whey and Hoysradt and Post-surgeon Bryant on horse-nex received Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling on the dock. When the Sta reached the Schilling on the dock. When the Sta reached the Camp the 11th was drawn up in line and presented arms as the former marched past to take possession of the deserted tents. The first eruption of colored servants since the departure of the 23d is due to the coming of the Sta, and these dusky heroes of the clothes-orisis and recooler, to the number of a score or more, brought up the rear in double file, and with a genuine mintary fervor that covered them with glory—and dust. Dress parade this evening was the Star's first experience on the magnificent parade ground, and officers and men appear pieased with their incroduction to the State Camp.

The 11th, on the other hand, was sorry to leave, and many of the men said they would like at least another week here. It has been favored with magnificent weather. The preceding regiments have had pienty of water to make up for the lack of beer, but the 11th has had neither, with the exception of a smart rain last might. This morning the men devoted their time to battalion driil and final practice at the targets. A total of 35 officers and men have qualified as marksmen, against 12 last year. The scores of the members of the field and staff who qualified are as follows: Colonel Unbekant, 29; Leuenant-Colonel Kraeger, 26; Major Schilg, 40; Surgeon Little, 27; Captain Kneeland, I. K. P., 44; Commissary-Sergeant C. Haus, 28.

Colonel Unbekant, whose health was such that

Haus, 28.
Colonel Unbekant, whose health was such that

Haus, 28.

Colonel Unbekant, whose health was such that his physician urged him not to come up with his regiment, said that he feit much improved by his life in camp. While he has not been able to take upon himself the active duties of his rank, the drilling has been faithfully and efficiently done by Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger and Major Schlig. The Colonel takes great pride in his regiment, and within the past few months has weeded out a hundred or more undestrable members. Last night the colonel and staff were serenaded by the excellent regimental band. Adjutant Misabach, a hard-working, conscientious and efficient officer, was presented with a handsome solid gold badge by Company C, at dress parade on Sunday night.

Chapiam Charles G. Weidling, an ex-Prussian soldier, is a great favorite with the entire regiment. By procept and example he has taught the men how much better ice-water and butternitk are for the human stomach than lager beer. He wears two badges, of which he is justly proudoue for service in [49], and the other a Prussian medal which is only given to one who has saved three human rives. The latter entitles him to enjoy an annual dimber on the 18th of January as the guest of Emperor William. Last night the portly chaplain took an unpremeditated fun-dress bath in the creek, and in his enerits to extricate himself fairly dragged the terrified Captain Laforet under water. Quartermaster Zeydel has won a tender place in the regard of all the officers by the fatherly manner in which he has insisted upon hourly reports, day and night, as to whether they have had enough to eat.

With commendable gratification Surgeon Lyttle

ports, day and night, as to whether they have had enough to eat.

With commendable gratification Surgeon Lyttle said to The Tribune correspondent as the 11th was embarking for its return home this a ternoon: "We only landed one seek man here and we take them all back well. Every man has reported for outy during the last three days." The Long Branch left Roy Hook dock with the 11th on board at precisely 3:15 o'clock. Paymaster-General Haystradt went down on the boat to pay off the regiment.

General Townsend, who is at Newport with his General Townsend, who is at Newport family, is expected to return on Saturday.

THE RETURN OF THE ELEVENTH.

THE RETURN OF THE ELEVENTH.

It was not until 6 o'clock last evening that the 11th Regiment arrived in this city from the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill and marched to its armory. The steamer Long Branch, which conveyed the 8th regiment to the encampaient yesterday morning, landed about sundown at the 100t of Broome-st. North River, with the 11th regiment on board. The regiment was formed into plaicoons and marched through Broome-st. to Grand-st., and thence to Essex Market in heavy marching order with overcoats rolled and helmets spiked. The men were sunburned from exposure and showed some traces of camp life on the surface of their uniforms. Dr. Lyttle, the surgeon of the regiment, remarked to a 1RIBUNE reporter after the arrival of the regiment at its armory, that only two men were rement at its armory, that only two men were reto a IRIBUNE reporter after the arrival of the regi-ment at its armory, that only two men were re-ported to be in the hospital while encamped, and only ninety-eight prescriptions had been served since the regiment left this city. Colonei Unbekant thanked the members of the regiment for their uni-form obedience to their officers, and for their regard for military regulations. The men will be paid for their camp duty by the captains of the several com-panies this evening in the main drill-room of the

armory. Paymaster-General Hoysradt handed over \$2,519 50 to the regiment for the purpose yester

THE GARFIELD LEGION AT LONG BRANCH. AN EXCURSION BY THE 3D REGIMENT OF THE NEW-JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD.

FFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Long Branch, July 19.—The usual summer garb of this place was decidedly changed to-day. All the afternoon it wore the appearance of being under something like military rule, soldiers filling the eastern end and being scattered in small numbers over other parts of the town. The Sd Regiment of the National Guard of New-Jersey, which assumed the name of the Garfield Legion on the day the late President died, was visiting Long Branch on an excursion. The troops were accompanied by the families of many of the members of the regiment and by numerous friends. Fully 3,000 people were numbered among the excursionists. Two special trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad started in the morning with the party on board. One train left Jersey City at 8:48 a. m., stopped at Newark for guests, picked up Companies C and E of the regiment at Elizabeth and Company F at Rahway, and reached here about 11:30 a. m. The other train proceeded from New-Brunswick by the way of Monmouth Junction, joining the first train at the West End.

After leaving the cars, the regiment formed its lines, the staff was mounted and a march was made by way of Ocean-ave, to Elberon. The marching order of the troops was company front. Company C, known as the Phil Kearny Guard. of Elizabeth, under command of Captain W. H. De Hart, led the procession, being followed by Company E, the Torbert Guard, also from Elizabeth, under Captain John D. Treadwell. Then came in the order named Company F, of Rahway, Captain C. A. Groves; Company D, of New-Brunswick, Captain John J. Hall, and Company G, named the Raritan Guard, of Hall, and Company G, named the Raritan Guard, of Keyport, under Captain T. L. Seaport. The rear was brought up by Company A, the McKnight Rifles, of Asbury Park, commanded by Captain Lewis Rainear. The number of men in each company was as follows: C, 50; E, 60; F, 42; D, 67; G, 55; and A, 42; making a total of 316 men in the regiment. The commandant of the regiment is Colonel E. H. Ropes, with the following field and staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel M. N. Oviatt; Major B. A. Lee; Surgeon, Wilmer Hodgson; Assistant-Surgeon, Victor Mraylag; Inspector of Rifle Practice, B. P. Holmes; Judg—Advocate, George B. Mu.n.; Quartermaster, Ira J. Hall, and Paymaster, N. K. Thompson. In all there were 33 officers to the regiment.

The marching of the troops excited admiration The marching of the troops excited admiration.
Upon reaching the Elberon Hotel, they passed through the grounds of the hotel in view of the Francklyn cottage, where President Garfield died.
The men passed by the cottage with arms reversed and the band playing a dirge. The guests of the hotel looked with interest on this impressive feature of the parade. From Elberon the line of march was taken back along Ocean-ave, to General Grant's cottage. Here General Grant reviewed the troops, who marched through his lawn in column of fours, there not beling enough room to permit marching company front. through his lawn in column of fours, there not being enough room to permit marching company front. This order was resumed after the review, and the procession then proceeded down the avenue to the Mansion House, where the men were dismissed for dinner. It had been announced that Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, would be here to review tae regiment, but he failed to come. The exercises of the day were closed, therefore, after dinner, with a dress parade and an excellent exhibition drill by Company C. This company is esteemed to be one of the crack companies of the United States National Grards, and received a prize at the mintary exhibition at the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial.

At 5 p. m. the officers of the regiment and about forty invited guests sat down to a dinner at the mansion House. Among the prominent persons who were guests of the regument were ex-Governor Joel Parker, Judge Guild, of Newark; Major-General Joel Parker, Judge Guila, of Newark; Major-General Lewis Perriae, Quartermascer-general of the State; Major-General william S. Stryker, State A.gli, ant-General; Colonel J. C. Rose, former commandant of the regiment; the Hon. David A. Beh, State Controler E. J. Anderson, Speaker Duan of the New-Jersey State Assembly, Colonel E. F. Applegate and the recently appointed Railroad Tax Commissioner Reynolds, of Newark. Governor Ludow was represented by one of his staff officers, Colonel Charles D. Hendrickson.

About forty cars, loaded with soldiers and other excursionists, began starting nomeward at 7 p. m.

About forty cars, loaded with soldiers and other excursionists, began starting nomeward at 7 p. m. Two privates in company F, named George Luke and G. F. Kunyon, were overcome by the neat in the atternoon. Their cases were not serious, how-

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH. The 69th Regiment will go to Creedmoor to-say for their annual rifle practice. The men will as-semble in their armory at Compkins Market at 7:30 semble in their armory at Tompkins Market at 7:30 a. m. The men will carry their canteens filled and one day's rations. They will wear the fatigue uniform. The regiment numbers 970 men all tool. Only about 600 will probably report at the armory this morning. The shooting will be at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards.

This regiment was organized in 1850. They left New-York on April 23, 1861, for the seat of war in Virginia, and remained attached to the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender. They participated in many of the heaviest battles during that period.

in many of the heaviest battles during that period. There are about 200 men now in the regiment who saw service in Virginia. The regiment was first organized as an artiflery command. The red facings which the men wear on their uniforms are retained from their former artiflery dress.

The officers who have commanded the 69th from its organization are Colonels Charles Roe, James Ryan, Michael Corcotan, James Bagly, and its present commander, Colonel James Cavanagh.

OBITUARY.

AARON VAN NAME.

Captain Aaron Van Name, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, died yesterday at his home in stenville from paralysis. Captain Van Name, who was eighty years old, was the oldest oysterman in Totten wile. He retired from business some years ago with a fortune. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church in the village. Besides his widow, he leaves two sons—Moses, an oyster planter in Prince's Bay, and Paul, who is an officer of the old North River Bank of this city. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

C. B. SNYDER.

C. B. Snyder, a well-known woollen manufacturer, died at his home, No. 807 Madison-ave., yesterday. Mr. Snyder owned factories at Lowell and Temple m, besides being interested in a large commission ouse in this city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 19 .- Dr. Isaac Garrison died to-day at the age of eighty years. He was graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1823. In 1827 he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton as Assistant Hospital-Surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Brig-

NANUET, N. Y., July 19.-John W. Hutton died here to-day.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

POTATOES, TOBACCO, APPLES AND PEACHES-RE-PORTS FROM EUROPE. Washington, July 19 .- The completed re-

port of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of crops for the month of July shows that there is an increased area of potatoes in nearly every State and Terri-tory, amounting to about 7 per cent. Condition is also high, averaging 107.

high, averaging 107.

There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in the Southern States west of the Mississippi.

Condition is high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any of the Atlantic States north

of South Carolina.

The acrease of tobacco is nearly the same as in 1881.

Condition is high in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, but below average in the Connecticut Valley, Maryland and Virginia.

Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant. The Del-

e and Maryland crop of peaches may exceed 4,000,000 baskets.

In relation to European crop reports the report says:

In relation to European crop reports the report says:

The expertation of more than a third of the wheat crop of the United States, of a fourth of the pork products, large shipments of beeves and beef, mutton, bops and other products, brings a knowledge of the changes in European production, the current condition of crops in all European countries. Western grain growers have been especially anxious that the Department should undertake prompt collection of European crop statistics, and the recent appropriation for the extension of work of its division of statistics render practicable the initiation of an enterprise of so mucu importance. A central office for such collection of statistics is to be catabilished with headquarters in London at the office of the United States Consul General, and Edmund J. Moffat, csq., of New-York, has been appointed special statistical sgent in charge of the work; and he is also appointed by the Department of State Deputy Consul General at London.

Instructions have been green for the organization of a system of crop reporting, intended to give a true representation of the status of the growing crops and results of harvests. Cable dispatches monthly, during the

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE DEFENCE. DECISION BY JUDGE WYLLE-SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY TO GO BEFORE A JURY-ARGU-MENTS OF COUNSEL.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The defence in the Star Route trial met with a check to-day which they evidently felt. Mr. Ker began the opening argument for the Government upon the general ques tion whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to make out a conspiracy. This was preliminary, of course, to the question whether, a conspiracy having been made out, Walsh's evidence would be competent. Mr. Ker was beginning to marshal the facts already testified to, showing a conspiracy, when Judge Wylie interrupted him. saying in substance that question need not be argued; he had reached the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence of a conspiracy to go to the jury. The counsel might therefore confine himself to argument upon the point whether, a conspiracy being assumed, the evidence of Walsh was admis

This was plainly a surprise and an unpleasant one to the defence. Sometime ago Judge Wylie expressed himself as of the opinion that no conspiracy had been made out by the Government a that stage of the case, and when he jokingly re marked yesterday that to allow argument only un til the Court was "satisfied" might restrict it very much, the Star Route counsel and all their sympathizers naturally enough inferred that it meant that he was still of the same opinion. The decision of to-day apparently means a disappointment in the "vindication" they were hoping for; though not perhaps in the practical issue of the trial. To have succeeded in dismissing the cases, without the submission of evidence by them and under a ruling of the Court that no conspiracy had been made out, would have furnished them with a certificate of character which they would greatly like to have. They would have set up the claim that not only had there been a failure in the prosecution at law, but that no moral stigma should strach to them. Mr. Dorsey would doubtless have fired off a loud salute of libel suits in his own honor, and there might even have been a public dinner which there would have been no difficulty in inducing all of the "old self" to attend. The best they can look forward to now is a disagreement of the jury or perhaps a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Totten, notwithstanding Judge Wylie's respectively.

Mr. follow, notwithstanding Judge wyle's remark, gave notice that at the proper time he should make a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that no conspiracy had been made out. No comment was made upon this from any quarter. The entire day was consumed in the argument, which was not concluded.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- In accordance with the arrangement made yesterday, to-day was set down for argument in the Criminal Court upon the admissi-bility of the evidence in the Star Route cases of the witness John A. Walsh. It is understood that the decision of this question will also affect the admissibility of the Rerdell confession, and upon this last piece of evidence, it is generally believed, depends the success of the prosecution's efforts to make out a case against the Star Route delendants.

request that the Government be allowed opening and closing argument The Court said that as the argument might perhaps invoive the question of the competency of the evidence presented by the Government to make out the conspiracv, he thought that they should have the opening and closing argument. As to the question of the time to be allowed, it was the opinion of the Court that upon this argument depended the fate of the case, and he did not feel disposed to limit it. He would rather leave it to the good sense and discretion of the counsel. By direction of the Court the prosecution, through Mr. Ker, then began the opening argument. He said the question involved in the offer of the evidence was a broad one, as to whether a man's confession could be accepted as evidence against himself. This proffer was made with the understanding that it would apply only to Brady. The Government now intended to submit to the Court the question as to whether the Government and yet produced evidence sufficient to show the existence of a conspiracy among the defendants. Mr. Kersaid a conspiracy was a technical crime, and its definition depended altoxether with the Court.

The testimony of the witness Boone was still fresh in the mind of the Court. It had been shown that he was dragged into the combination by Seephen W. Dorsey; that aimer had prepared the figures and that Peck was practically a nonenity.

The Court interrupted Mr. Ker at this point, and calling his attention to the preseque of the jury said that he must assume that the prosecution had made out a prima cy, he thought that they should have the opening and

Resuming, the Court said that where the confession of a person was cone frue the rule of law was the sthat if there had been liven in evidence enough of proof to warrant the submission of the evidence to the pury, the court would receive the confession; provided that it was otherwise competent evidence. If it appeared that the facts presented made out a prima facts case of compiracy; it is even appeared that other evidence, not sufficient to make out the prima facts case, but strong chough to be given to the jury, had been presented, then the contession would be let in. But it must conform to the rules of law—unit is, the conression must relate to the acce of the parties while actually carrying out the complicacy. In this case there was must contorm to the rules of hiw—that is, the contession must relate to the axes of the parties while actually carrying out the conspiracy. In this case there was enough of evidence to carry the question of the conspiracy to the jury; but that did not decide this question. The offer to prove what was said to the witness on the stand by Brady in 1880, upon other sudjects not connected with this matter at all, was another question.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he did not believe that the Court had decided that a prima facicease had been made out, but he wanted to got a clear understanding upon the master. The Court answered that he had not so decided. He had only said that evidence had been presented of a character which warranted its submission to the dury.

sented of a couracter was satisfied with this ruling, the process of the process are alerrick said that he was satisfied who the prose-ention when he was on the stand. He under-stood that the only question under consideration was the admissibility of the evidence of the witness Walsh. The Court answered that he was correct in that under-

The Court answered that he was correct in that understanding.

Mr. Ker then coatinued his argument. He said the source question was whether a man's confession could be used against himself after the commission of the act. He believed there were many prisoners in the Penttentary, sent there by His Honor maility upon their own confessions. A confession was the anguest class of evidence known to the law. Mr. Ker went on at length with citations of many legal decisions, which he said established his claim that the confession was good evidence against the party making it. As the case advanced, other confessions would be produced, and the Court would be called upon to direct their application to this or that defendant. Now, said the speaker, turning to the facts we see how these routes grew from a few hundred dollars to thousands, to tens of thousands, and all of this was done by Brady with his hitle bide pencil, by the words "Do thus. Brady." In the name of the people whom this man was supposed to have represented in this great branch of the Government service he called upon the Court to admit all of the evidence in this case.

people whom this man was supposed to have represented in this great branch of the Government service he called upon the Court to admit all of the evidence in this case.

Mr. Chandler opened the argument for the defence. He said the first requisite of the testimony was pertinency to the subject matter of the indictment and he defined that it was so pertinent. The conversation between Waish and General Brady had been about a matter foreign to the subject of the indictment and was consequently irrelevant evidence. According to the language of the rule, the evidence must refer exclusively, not partially, to the matter scharged. Mr. Waish did not pretend to say he had a route expedited for which Brady had been paid. They were not confronted with another crime of a similar nature to that charged in the indicement, but only with a narrative statement, and the evidence showed that there was nothing wrong with Walsh's route. Again, Brady was said to have made statements of what he did generally. Would it be held that this was good evidence? It could not be admitted because it was imporent; because it did not prove anything; because it was imporent; because it did not prove anything; because it was harred by the laws of evidence. If there was anything in this case, there was a joint hability, and it would be ridiculous to admit certain evidence against certain persons and then by express direction remove it from the jury, where other persons were concerned. Conspiraces were different from other crimes. One person could not commit it, one person could not confess it. The issue in this case was conspiracy, and the evidence did not meet an sexue. If it went to prove anything against Brady, it was that he had been improperly influenced in his official capacity, and that might, well form the basis for a charge, but not the charge of conspiracy. It was a diatinot defence.

was they and that might; well form the basis for a charge, but not the charge of conspiracy. It was a distinct offence.

Mr. Chandler was followed by Mr. McSweeny, who said the position taken by the Court had gone to the root of the matter, and by confining the argument to this evidence alone, had prevented the defence from taking up the question of the sufficiency of the evidence produced to make out the conspiracy.

The star koutes were ten thousand in number, said Mr. McSweeny, as numerous as the stars in heaven, yet according to Walsh ail pad tribute to Brady—the king of all he surveyed—and Walsh was teld that he must pay his snare, not in pursuance of any conspiracy, but with the explanation that it was the custom of the Department. Mr. McSweeny again quoted from the record portions of the statement. At that conversation, said he, Walsh had produced Brady's notes and the latter had seized them. He would assume this to be true for the purpose of argument, although it was the hardest assumption ever made, even for that purpose. Then they had quartened, and parted, not as iriends, for how could men be friends when one held thousands belonging to another? As Walsh was leaving Brady called him back. He said, Walsh, I've got your notes, and Pil put a flea in your ear that will send you higher than a kite, confound you. And then he told nin of the practices of his office relative to expedition, told him has extremely probable, yet I was with that kind of evidence that the Government attempted to purify the air of the grand jury room.

Mr. McSweony consumed fully an hour in his argument—

which was listened to by a large and interested and ence. He was followed by Mr. Totten, who said that in his opinion the important question now was the time to be allowed for the continuance of this case. The Court interrupted him to say that that question should not form one of the considerations by which the Court would allow itself to be influenced. Mr. Totten then argued that the ovidence was inadmissible because it was not pertinent; it did not concern acts done in the further ance of the common design. With some further remarks Mr. Totten concluded, and the court adjourned.

A TALK WITH JOHN M. FRANCIR.

John M. Francis, Editor of The Troy Times excently appointed Minister to Portugal, arrived in this city on Monday. He sailed yesterday for Europe on the Cunard steamer Gallia, being accom. panied a short distance down the harbor by a party friends on board a revenue cutter. Mr. Francis left Troy about two weeks ago, visiting Washington, where he spent a few days, and then going to Coney Island. During his absence Mr. Francis's position on The Troy Times will be filled by his son. The new Charge d' Affaires to Portugal will be accompanied only by his wife. Mr. Francis formerly held a diplomatic office in Greece under the Administration of President Grant. Mr. Francis is tall and portly, with a large, well-

filled face, clear gray eyes and a thin, short beard of mixed gray and sandy hue. He said to a Trib-

UNE reporter that there was little to say regarding

his diplomatic duties in Portugal. Any instructions

his diplomatic duties in Portugal. Any instructions respecting a special policy to be pursued by him would, of course, be confidential. There were many social luties connected with his official post, besides those of a purely diplomatic character. It was the common impression that there was little to do, except to indulge in idleness, in the smaller European countries where the United States maintained representatives. For his part, he believed that there was no place where a man might not find work to engage his attention. It was true that Portugal was a comparatively small country, but its commerces with America was not inconsiderable. Portugal, with its wines, olives and olive oil, did a large business with the United States. That business was now done through England. There was no reason why it should not be carried on directly. The Azores were a depondency of Portugal, and he understood that there was a direct line of steamers between those islands and this country. There were many commercial interests of the United States to foster abroad, and any official representative of the Government could find arough to do in the test of the Government could find arough to do in the test of the Government could find arough to do in the second find arough to the second find arough abroad, and any official representative of the Government could find enough to do in that con-nection.

Respecting politics, Mr. Francis said: "There is

Respecting politics, Mr. Francis said: "There is no political trouble in Troy or the district in which it is situated. The district might be called Stalwart, masmuch as the sentiment of active politicians was in favor of Mr. Conkling during the recent Senatorial contest. But now the people are sinking all factional differences, and the disposition is to know themselves only as Kepublicaus. There have been animosities, which were aroused during the late political contest, but they are almost forgotten. I do not think now that there are any differences serious enough to divide the gotten. I do not think now that there are any differences serious enough to divide the party. The old contest is not going to preveat men irom voting the Republican ticket; the rank and file are anxious only for the success of their principles. A great deal has been said about the influence of the Administration being thrown for some particular candidate. From all toat I have seen or heard, the Administration has no partiality, but wants the Administration has no partiality, but wants simply to see the success of Republicanism. I have little to say respecting the candidates for Governor at the coming election; everything that I know is known to the intelligent readers of the newspapers. Governor Corneil really is the only calculate your in the field. didate now in the field. Secretary Folger's name has been mentioned, but he cannot be caded a candidate. No one has been anthorized to use his name at all in connection with the Governorship. Congressman Wadsworth's name has also been mentioned for Governor; but no man, except Mr. Cornell, has been general brought forward as a candidate. I don't brought forward as a candidate. actively brought forward as a candidate. I don't know what is inkely to be the result of the nomina know what is likely to be the result of the nomination. Governor Cornell undoubtedly has great force in the State; he has largely derived that from his vetoes in the interest of the public. This, however, I feel sure of, that the candidate nominated by the Kapublican Convention will be elected. Mr. Filden cannot be a candidate for the Democrats. Whatever his friends may say he is undoubtedly physically incapable of sustaining the work of the chief executive office. He may be able to talk clearly on subjects of importance, and his advice may be sought as valuable by the Democrats, but he would not be able to perform the duties required of the Governor of this State. It is absure to talk of him as a candidate. R. P. Flower has been mentioned as one of the Democratic aspirants, but I doubt his power in the State. It is also to be a John Keily man, and of course that is against him John Keily man, and of course that is against him with the powers at court—that is, among the liken people. The Democrats are suffering from disante-gration in this city; I do not see how Mr. Kelly can gration in this city; I do not see how hit. Reny can support any man wao finds tavor with the so-called State Democracy—that is, the I fluen party. And say what you please, Mr. Reliy is a great power in New-York City. I know nothing about State Sen-ator Covert, but I do not think that he has a State reputation. One man has been men-tioned in connection with the Democratic nomina-ton—waldo Hutchins, Mr. Hutchins is a good, respective man, the wand not do anything dishon-The court interrupted Mr. Ker at this point, and calling his attention to the presence of the jury said that he must assume that the prosecution had made out a prima lacta case of conspiracy. He must assume that, and then see waether the evidence was competent, for the Court did not feel warranted in invading the rights of the jury unnecessarily Mr. Kor expressed his willingness to have the jury dencessarily mr. Kor expressed his willingness to have the jury dencessarily mr. Kor expressed his willingness to have the jury dencessarily mr. It was not his intention to take any unfair advantage in that respect. The Court then told the jury had they mould not do anything dishoncest, it am sure. His nomination would be attractive to respectable people, but I do but if the Democratic normal they anould distent to all of them. None of the jury left their seats nowever.

Resuming, the Court said that where the confession of a person was cone rises the rule of law was the state of the first points. We have here no vital differences such as are causing trouble in Pennsylvania, and the general desire is to 12 nore factional antagonisms and to unite for the success of our ticket."

PHILOSOPHY AT CONCORD.

PROFESSOR HOWISON'S PAPER-THE INFLUENCE OF KANT-MR. ALCOTT ON PARSONALITY, HUMAN AND DIVINE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, July 19 .- At the Concord School of Philosophy, on Tuesday evening, Professor G. H. How-ison began his paper on German Pailosophy, and completed it this evening. He began by saying that the most striking fact, perhaps, in Germany to-day is the manifest reversal of the historical relation which has nitherto existed. To understand the present state of mind in Germany we must go back and have a clear idea of Kan's position, as his views have permeated all German literature and thought for nearly a century. The first insurrection against what had been thought for a long time came with such men as Descartes and

Locke; and this may be called the beginning of modern philosophy.

They argued on the great questions of philosophy; whether there is a God, and the freedom of the will Professor Howison said that philosophy must take its start, not from the theoretical, but from the practical faculty, which furnishes the knowledge that one ought

to do a certain thing. The watchword of young Germans to-day is " Back to The watchword of young Germans to-day is "Back to
Kaut," by which they mean the sceptical side of his
theoretical philosophy. Some statistics given
by Professor William Wundt in 1877 are significant. Out of 316 courses of lectures given
in the whole country on these branches, 131
were devoted to logic; 112 to psychology; 39 to metaphysics; and 32 to ethics. The meaning of these figures is that an entire change has taken place. Formerly metaphysics were popular; but now the history of philoso-

pny is. These are the signs of a general break-up and period of transition. The classification of the present influences as work on German thought may be made under two heads. First, the influences in the universities; second, in German society generally. In the universities there are two main streams at work, the neo-Kantians and the stricter empiricists. In German society generally there are two other streams of thought: First, a sort of empirica

stricter empiricists. In German society generally taces are two other streams of thought: Pirst, a sort of empirical pantheistic idealism, as represented by von Hartmann second, a materialism, of which the best exponent is Duhring. The most pronounced nee-Katian was Langawho died in 1875. He is, perhaps, the most influential mind in Germany at present, and has greatly modified popular philosophy, which has lately been under the control of Edward; von Hartmann. His system is an outgrowth of Arthur Schopenhauer's, and is much preferance to his system. It would be reconclable to the most advanced ideas of religious philosophy by the making of a single change. Looking at various natural phenomena he inde in many cases a bind force directly them. This is notably the case with the gangila, or nerve centres of the body. Consequently he decides that everything in the universe is determined by this blind, unconscious force. There is a food then; but its an inconscious force. Merely add consciousness to this force and we have a very excellent system. He give many very striking and bright examples in his work. Duhring a system is one of materialism. He holds take all this universe of physical and psychical penemena may be accounted for by different combinations and movements of the primitive atoms. Strangely enough he also holds to optimism, saying that the atoms combine in a way conducive to the best interests of the world. I lange, on the other hand, believes in the conclusion that Kant was supposed to hold, namely, that it is toly to consider the sudjects with which metaphysics deal insumen as they lie beyond the range of human thoughts atte of the general public is reflected in the universalics.

A Bronson Alcott lectured this morning on "Person".

state of the general public is reflected in the universities.

A. Bronson Alcott lectured this morning on "Personality, Divine and Human." In the course of his paper, he said revelation is the whole of that which can be manifested, the whole of the possibilities of expression. Though Carristian revelation as yet satisfies the great mass of people who have thought on the subject, we cannot say how long it will be satisfactory, with regard to memory this life did not begin with the incarnation in the body; but brings a memory of spiritual experience before it was in the field.

After classifying the faculties of the soul, Mr. Alcott said that conscience is the sense of right, but it does not tell us what is right; for this we must find out for our selves, by means of other fuolities. If we obey conscience, it approves; if we disobey, it disapproves; and the day of judgment has really begun on the commission of the dece. The paper was discussed by Professor Healts and Miss Pushody.